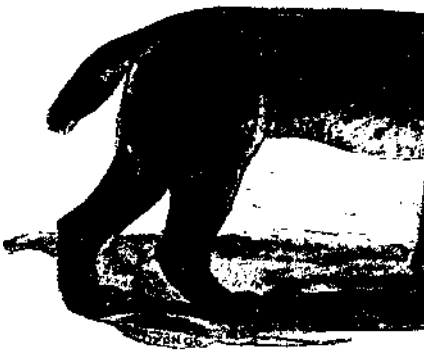
The Fishing Cat, *F. wiverrina,* of India and. Cliina, is abou 3 feet 6 inches including the tail. Its black spots upon a grej brown ground have a tendency to form longitudinal lines. It i in fact, on Eimer*s theory, a case of longitudinal stripes breakin up into spots. It differs from the bulk of Cats by preying upo; fish, though it is not known how it catches them. It also feed upon the large snail *^mpullaria.* In addition to these there ai twenty-four species of Cats found in the Old World, mainly In tli Oriental region, of small to moderate size.

The European Lynx, *JF. lynx.,* has rather long legs, a short tai

FIG. **198. — European Lynx. JPVia**



and tufted, pointed ears. It han only two premoiars in the nppe- jaw instead of the usual three. It seems to be doubtful whethe; the Asiatic Lynx can be distinguished from the European, Im the Spanish form, jK *pardina,,* does appear to be distinct, Th< Common Lynx, sometimes called *JF. canadensi®,* also ranges intt

America, where some other forms exist, known by the specific names of *F. rufa* and *F. ftail&vfi.*

In America there are altogether sixteen species of Cats, i we allow three species of Lynx, none of which, however, does Dr. Mivart allow to be different from the European and Asi&fcl* Lynx (*F, lyntxi).*